

THE NEW APPOINTMENT.

The following table has been furnished by the Secretary of State, showing the number of Representatives allotted to each State, under the new apportionment. The number from this State will be reduced to nine. The second column of figures gives the fractions, by which it will be seen that upwards of 700,000 people are not represented, a number sufficient for ten Representatives.

States.	Number of Representatives.	Number of Representatives to every 70,000 souls, with the fractions.
Maine	7	11,793
New Hampshire	4	4,573
Massachusetts	10	37,699
Rhode Island	1	20,971
Connecticut	4	11,945
Vermont	4	45,919
New York	5	23,036
Pennsylvania	24	44,007
Delaware	1	7,043
Maryland	14	14,124
Virginia	15	10,702
North Carolina	9	25,092
South Carolina	6	43,582
Georgia	8	19,014
Alabama	6	69,548
Mississippi	4	17,568
Louisiana	4	5,930
Tennessee	10	55,986
Kentucky	10	6,924
Ohio	21	40,465
Indiana	9	55,864
Illinois	6	56,505
Missouri	6	10,408
Arkansas	1	19,600
Michigan	8	2,267
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39-A watchman of one of the boats along South street, near Sixth, in Philadelphia, discovered in a lot four people of color, huddled together in a line box—a female lying sick and freezing by the side of her husband, who had expired from the combined effects of rum and the other two fast freezing to death. These were colored people, and the account is given in illustration of the situation of that part of the population in Philadelphia.

THE BANKRUPT LAW.

Our readers will see by the Congressional head that this "glory" of the Extra Session is growing dim; and we should not be surprised if all things done at that humble session, are condemned by this same Congress, at the present session, as they have been by the people. The Index speaks of this matter as follows: "Truly, the extra session of Congress was a magnificent humbug. We wonder whether Mr. Stanley will insist upon having inscribed upon his tomb-stone the fact that he served in the first session of the twenty-seventh Congress? We think he had better amend the epitaph by inserting the second session. There is but little glory treasured up as a meed for the victors at the extra session. Like unskillful mechanics, they have made bad work, and the only way to amend it, is to pull the whole to pieces, and begin, *de novo*, without King Caucus or King Gaz. Webster's wire carried the Bankrupt bill through Congress, against the judgment of the House. The President, owing to the improper haste of the Committee, signed the Bankrupt bill without reading it; and, if it is not repealed, it will be a disgrace to Congress—for no lawyer pretends that the Supreme Court will, for a moment, sanction a proceeding commenced under it. Like Mr. Mangum's Bank, it carries the seeds of death within itself; and, like a sodden apple, only mocks the Bankrupt with a fair outside."

CITY ELECTION.

The election for Intendant and Commissioners, which was held on Monday last, passed off quietly and with much good feeling. It was the most orderly election ever held in the city, as the oldest inhabitants assert. The result is as follows:

Intendant—THOMAS LORING.

Commissioners:

Eastern Ward—JOHN HUTCHINGS, JORDAN WOMBLE, Middle —SYLVESTER SMITH, ALEXANDER J. LAWRENCE, DANIEL MURRAY.

Western —C. W. D. HUTCHINGS, R. TUCKER.

ABOLITIONISTS—WHIGS—DEMOCRATS.

The Democratic Republicans have always asserted that the true friends of the South, on the slave question, were the southern "Whigs" have over and over again denied. Let the recorded votes in Congress decide. Mr. Giddings, a "whig" abolitionist of Ohio, presented a Memorial, praying Congress "to repeal the laws regulating or sanctioning the holding or transportation of persons as slaves in vessels of the United States, sailing coastwise from one State to another; and to pass laws protecting the rights of all persons claimed or held as slaves, who may be constitutionally entitled to their freedom by going to sea with the consent of their masters, beyond the jurisdiction of the State in which they are legally held as slaves." The reception of this petition being objected to, it was moved that the question lie on the table, which carried with it the petition.

The whigs are in italics. The Northern Democrats who voted yes, are marked thus: * The Northern whigs were numbered, 1, 2, 3, 4, &c.

YEAS—Messrs. Arrington, Atherton, Barton, Beeson, Bidlack, Birdseye, Bowne, Boyd, Aaron V. Brown, Charles Brown, Burke, S. H. Butler, William Butler, J. O. Butler, Green, W. H. Caldwell, Patrick C. Caldwell, John Campbell, W. B. Campbell, John J. Campbell, Caruthers, Cary, Chapman, Clifford, Clinton, Coven, Cravens, Daniel, Garret Davis, Richard D. Davis, Dean, Doan, Doig, Eastman, John C. Edwards, Egbert, Ferris, John G. Floyd, Charles A. Floyd, Forance, Thomas F. Foster, Gentry, Gilmer, Grogan, William A. Gooch, Gordon, Graham, Green, Gustine, Harris, John Hastings, Hays, Holmes, Hopkins, Hoock, Houston, Hubard, Hunter, Charles J. Ingersoll, Jack, Cave Johnson, Keim, Andrew Kennedy, Lewis, Lowell, Abraham McCallan, Robert McCallan, Meloy, Marchand, Alfred Marshall, Thomas F. Marshall, J. T. Mason, Matthews, Matt cks, Medill, Miller, Newhard, Oswley, Parmenter, Pa. ridge, Payne, Plummer, Pope, Profit, Reding, Reynolds, Rhett, Riggs, Sanford, Saunders, Shaw, Shepperd, W. Smith, Snyder, Solters, Stanley, Steever, J. T. Stuart, Summers, Talmage, J. B. Thompson, A. H. Thompson, W. Thompson, Thompson, Triplett, Turley, Underwood, Van Buren, Warl, Watterson, Weiler, Westbrook, James W. Williams, Christopher H. Williams, Wise, and Augustus Young—112.

YEAS—Messrs. Adams, Allan, Sherlock J. Andrews, Arnold, Babcock, Baker, Barnard, Blair, Boardman, Brown, Brewster, Briggs, Brockway, Bronson, Milton Brown, Brinnell, Calhoun, Chittenden, John C. Clarke, S. C. Clark, 3d, Clinton, Coven, Cravens, Cross, A. D. Davis, 5d, J. Edwards, Everett, 6d, Ferris, Fessenden, Filmer, John G. Floyd, A. L. G. Gales, Giddings, P. G. Goode, Granger, 6d, Gustine, H. H. Hastings, Henry, Howard, Hudson, J. Irwin, W. Irwin, James, 6d, Andrew Kennedy, Lawrence, Lina, Lowell, 10d, McKean, 11d, Marshall, Mathiot, Matlock, Maxwell, Maynard, Morris, Morton, Osborne, 12d, Palmer, Ramsey, B. Randall, Randolph, Ridgway, Rodney, W. Russell, J. M. Russell, Saltonstall, 13d, Sanford, Simonton, Slade, Truman Smith, Stokely, A. H. H. Stuart of Virginia, Tillinghast, Toland, Tomlinson, Trumbull, Underwood of Kentucky, Van Rensselaer, Wallace, Whitford, Gooche, A. Young, and J. Young—86.

Of the yeas, Seventy-three "whigs" voted for receiving the Petition, of which number were three from the Slave States. Thirteen Democrats from the North voted with them. We ask any candid man, what would become of the South, without the aid of Northern Democrats? One half of the whole number voting with the South, is pretty strong evidence in this case; while but four of the Northern "whigs" being found in the same position, shows the danger to which we are subjected by the "whig" league.

Such has been the usual vote in our "whig" Congress, on this agitating question, during the present session; and yet the Honorable Edward Stanley would persuade the public that it is only for particular effect that the Northern Democrats vote with us; as if there were any stronger tests of principle than action; or greater evidence of faith than works, or a plainer indication of what men desire to do, than the very act they perform! The same gentleman tells us that the Northern Whigs are the true friends of the South, although they talk and vote against us. We suppose the friendship they entertain is not to be developed for the public eye—it certainly has not yet been done. What! say that northern whigs are true friends to the South, while they endeavor to break down every barrier to our security. He might as well say the Devil is a Saint.

39-A man in Waynesboro', Geo. was recently frozen to death, while in a state of intoxication; and another man, recently from the election in a state of intoxication, was run away with and thrown by his horse and died in a few days after. He was a very industrious citizen, and had just secured a competency and was thus cut off without enjoying it.

39-The great western Mail, which left the Philadelphia Post Office at 12 o'clock on the night of the 8th inst. was robbed between that city and Lancaster, and the pouches for Lancaster, York, Chambersburg, and Pittsburgh were cut open, and completely rifled of their contents.

39-Eight hundred and sixty-two pensioners of the United States government have died during the last year.

39-The Philadelphia United States Gazette, a leading "whig" Journal, gives the "whig" House of Representatives a slap for its misbehavior. That paper says: "The House of Representatives at Washington, spent nearly the whole of Friday in quarrelling about some miserable concerns, that had nothing to do with the wants of the people, or the duties of their representatives. It is such unbecoming exposures that lead the people at times to inquire what is the use of a body, that thus uselessly spend the public funds, and diminishes the respect for public functionaries."

THE CONVENTION—THE REGISTER.

It is really melancholy that the late Democratic Republican Convention has displeased the whiggery. The numbers that attended, the men that assembled, and the measures adopted, are all extremely disagreeable to the "whig" organ—the Register. Really this is very surprising! But perhaps the Convention was not held and conducted with a view to "whig" applause. That indeed! In that case matters stand pretty well, for we can assure our political opponents that the Democratic Republicans are not only satisfied but cheered in the results.

The whiggery should be grateful that they have such an oracle as the Register. What capital ears it has got. It not only heard what did occur in the Convention, but heard a great deal that was not said. The editor of that print had most glorious perceptions for the occasion.

The Register chuckles at an occurrence which it magnifies into importance, but which is of itself but of little consequence. We mean the difference of opinion expressed by one person, and his withdrawal on the taking of a vote for the sake of unanimity. Although Mr. Haywood is a distinguished member of the Democratic Family, he appeared on that occasion as a member of the Convention, and no more. His objection and withdrawal, therefore, comprise no greater consequence, than if any other member had so done. We dare say that gentleman himself places the matter on this footing.

39-The sum of \$2 50 each, was lately paid to the crew of the United States Receiving Ship Columbus, in lieu of spirit rations for the preceding three months, which they had voluntarily relinquished. The crew of the Grampus, now going on a cruise, receive money instead of "grog," with the exception of ten or eleven.

CONGRESSIONAL.

In the House, on Saturday the 8th inst., Mr. Levy asked leave to introduce resolutions of inquiry of the Secretary of War relative to the Florida war.

The House took up the motion of Mr. Chittenden, to lay on the table the petition presented yesterday by Mr. G. Davis to repeal the Bankrupt Law. The House refused to lay on the table—89 yeas, 114 nays. The question was finally decided by referring the petition to the Committee on the Judiciary, with instructions to report a bill to repeal the Bankrupt Law. The yeas and nays were as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Arrington, Atherton, Barton, Beeson, Bidlack, Birdseye, Bowne, Boyd, Aaron V. Brown, Charles Brown, Burke, S. H. Butler, William Butler, J. O. Butler, Green, W. H. Caldwell, Patrick C. Caldwell, John Campbell, W. B. Campbell, John J. Campbell, Caruthers, Cary, Chapman, Clifford, Clinton, Coven, Cravens, Daniel, Garret Davis, Richard D. Davis, Dean, Doan, Doig, Eastman, John C. Edwards, Egbert, Ferris, John G. Floyd, Charles A. Floyd, Forance, Thomas F. Foster, Gentry, Gilmer, Grogan, William A. Gooch, Gordon, Graham, Green, Gustine, Harris, John Hastings, Hays, Holmes, Hopkins, Hoock, Houston, Hubard, Hunter, Charles J. Ingersoll, Jack, Cave Johnson, Keim, Andrew Kennedy, Lewis, Lowell, Abraham McCallan, Robert McCallan, Meloy, Marchand, Alfred Marshall, Thomas F. Marshall, J. T. Mason, Matthews, Matt cks, Medill, Miller, Newhard, Oswley, Parmenter, Pa. ridge, Payne, Plummer, Pope, Profit, Reding, Reynolds, Rhett, Riggs, Sanford, Saunders, Shaw, Shepperd, W. Smith, Snyder, Solters, Stanley, Steever, J. T. Stuart, Summers, Talmage, J. B. Thompson, A. H. Thompson, W. Thompson, Thompson, Triplett, Turley, Underwood, Van Buren, Warl, Watterson, Weiler, Westbrook, James W. Williams, Christopher H. Williams, Wise, and Augustus Young—112.

YEAS—Messrs. Adams, Allan, Sherlock J. Andrews, Arnold, Babcock, Baker, Barnard, Blair, Boardman, Brown, Brewster, Briggs, Brockway, Bronson, Milton Brown, Brinnell, Calhoun, Chittenden, John C. Clarke, S. C. Clark, 3d, Clinton, Coven, Cravens, Cross, A. D. Davis, 5d, J. Edwards, Everett, 6d, Ferris, Fessenden, Filmer, John G. Floyd, A. L. G. Gales, Giddings, P. G. Goode, Granger, 6d, Gustine, H. H. Hastings, Henry, Howard, Hudson, J. Irwin, W. Irwin, James, 6d, Andrew Kennedy, Lawrence, Lina, Lowell, 10d, McKean, 11d, Marshall, Mathiot, Matlock, Maxwell, Maynard, Morris, Morton, Osborne, 12d, Palmer, Ramsey, B. Randall, Randolph, Ridgway, Rodney, W. Russell, J. M. Russell, Saltonstall, 13d, Sanford, Simonton, Slade, Truman Smith, Stokely, A. H. H. Stuart of Virginia, Tillinghast, Toland, Tomlinson, Trumbull, Underwood of Kentucky, Van Rensselaer, Wallace, Whitford, Gooche, A. Young, and J. Young—86.

On Monday, the 10th inst. most of the time of the Senate was occupied with a Speech from Mr. Evans, of Maine, upon the reference of the Fiscal proposition.

The President pro tem. laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, in compliance with a resolution adopted by the Senate on the 23d ultimo, at the instance of Mr. Tappan. The communication enclosed the annexed statement from the Register of the Treasury, with reference to which the Secretary holds the following language, viz: "It is deemed proper to state that the amount of Treasury notes appearing to be outstanding on any particular day by the books of the Register, is based on the amount issued and the amount received, which has finally passed the accounting officers. The statements annexed of the amounts outstanding do not therefore include those redeemed, which were, at the dates specified, in the hands of the accounting officers for settlement."

Statement of the public debt on the 23d of December, 1841.
Treasury notes outstanding (A) \$7,392,027 69
Debt of the corporate cities of the District of Columbia, assumed by the United States 1,440,000 00
The (old) funded and unfunded debt, viz:
principal, \$53,474 78
interest, 240,728 84
\$53,715 62

The unfunded debt—
Registered certificates, \$26,622 44
Treasury notes issued during the late war, 4,475 00
Mississippi certificates, 4,320 00
85,417 53
Loan, per act of 21st July, 1841. Amount subscribed 5,577,476 88
\$14,725,085 70

(A)—This amount is exclusive of notes received for duties and lands, subsequent to 31st December, 1840, and not reported on for record in this office by the accounting officer.

Statement of the public debt on the 3d of March, 1841.
Treasury notes outstanding (B) \$6,607,361 54
Debt of the corporate cities of the District of Columbia, assumed by the United States 1,440,000 00
The (old) funded and unfunded debt, viz:
The funded debt—
principal, \$53,174 38
interest, 240,106 36
296,280 74

The unfunded debt—
Registered certificates, \$26,622 44
Treasury notes issued during the war, 4,475 00
Mississippi certificates, 4,320 00
85,417 53
\$31,698 27
\$8,379,059 81

(B)—This amount is exclusive of notes received for duties and lands, subsequent to 31st December, 1840, which were not reported on for record on the 3d March, 1841, by the accounting officers.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.
Register's Office, December 28, 1841.
P. L. SMITH, Register.

In the House, on the 10th, the bill to authorize the issue of Treasury Notes was taken up. Some time was consumed in questions of order. Mr. Cooper, of Pennsylvania made some remarks against the issue of Treasury Notes, and attacked the President. He was replied to in vindication by Messrs. Wise and Proffit.

In the Senate, on the 11th, the resolution submitted yesterday by Mr. Calhoun was taken up, relating to the protest of the officers and crew of the brig Creole, requiring the same to be laid before the Senate, and information relative to the murder of any persons by slaves.

Mr. Porter, of Michigan, moved to strike out the word "slaves," because it was unknown to the Constitution. This was denied by Mr. Calhoun, and a debate on the subject ensued in which Messrs. Barrien, Calhoun, Preston and King participated. Mr. Porter was requested to withdraw his motion, and Messrs. Rives, Phelps, Clay, Graham, and Woodbridge, severally addressed the Senate in opposition to the amendment, and making the same request. Mr. Porter yielded, and the resolution was adopted in the following form:

Resolved, That the President be requested to communicate to the Senate a copy of the protest of the officers and crew of the brig Creole, on her late passage from Richmond to New Orleans, should any such have been received, or any authenticated account which may have been received of the murder of a passenger on board, and the wounding of the Captain and others by the slaves on board the same, and of occurrences which afterwards took place, particularly after the vessel was taken into Nassau, New Providence; and also to inform the Senate, if in his opinion it can be done consistently with the public interest, what step has been taken by the Executive in reference to the transaction, having for its object the punishment of the guilty, the redress of the wrong done to our citizens, and the indignity offered to the American flag.

The President pro tem. announced the unfinished business, which was the proposition to refer to a select committee of nine the plan of the Secretary of the Treasury for a Board of Exchequer. Mr. Walker, being entitled to the floor, occupied the remainder of the day's session in discussing the principles involved in the project; the want of time, however, precludes the possibility of giving any thing more than a brief analysis of the positions he maintained. Mr. W. declared himself in favor of a reference, however much he might be opposed to the plan.

In the House, on the 11th, after some preliminary discussion, the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and resumed the consideration of the Treasury Note Bill, which was discussed till the adjournment.

In Senate, on the 12th, several petitions were presented in reference to the Bankrupt Bill. On the presentation of one against any interruption to its immediate operation, Mr. Calhoun observed that, deeply as he sympathized with the petitioners, he could not concur in the prayers of their petition, because it was his firm conviction that the continuance of the act would aggravate the evils complained of, by spreading the distress of the country much wider. No doubt many innocent individuals were suffering from the effects of an inflated and irredeemable bank currency, which he considered the cause of all the insolvency and bankruptcy which gave rise to such appeals. If this act was continued in operation for three years, one thousand millions of dollars worth of property would be brought under the hammer of the auctioneers; and the country could not furnish means to purchase it, unless at an enormous sacrifice to both debtor and creditor.

After some business of little interest was transacted, the motion to refer the Report and Exchequer Bill of the Secretary of the Treasury, to a select Committee, was called up and discussed till the adjournment.

In the House, on the 12th, Mr. Fillmore introduced a Resolution to take the Treasury Note Bill out of Committee of the Whole, to-morrow at 12 o'clock, which was discussed till the adjournment.

We copy our proceedings of the 13th, from the analysis of the Globe. Many petitions were presented to day on the subject of the Bankrupt law—some for its repeal, postponement, and modification; and others remonstrating against any action upon the law.

Mr. WALKER presented a petition from citizens of New York, remonstrating against the repeal of that law; the presentation of which he prefaced with an argument, showing that Bankrupts and insolvents were synonymous—that it was so contemplated by the Constitution—that such was the construction given the term by decisions in England, from which it was borrowed. He also adverted to the action of the framers of the Constitution upon the subject, and to the decisions of the Supreme Court, with a view to show that the power existed in the Constitution to extend relief to others than traders by a Bankrupt law. He also adverted to a three days' discussion which took place in the Senate in 1810, in which he participated, on a proposition declaratory that Congress had the power, under the Constitution, to pass a bankrupt law operating upon the whole community, as well agriculturists and laborers as traders, and showed that by a vote of 37 yeas to 3 nays, the Senate sustained that proposition. He also referred to a report of Mr. Madison sustaining the same principles.

The Senate, at the hour of one o'clock, resumed the consideration of the proposition to refer to a committee of nine the plan of a Board of Exchequer. The remainder of the day was occupied by Mr. Benton in discussing the plan of a Board of Exchequer. He pointed out the injurious effects that the like system had upon the interest and happiness of England, by mainly contributing to load her with her present enormous national debt, and its train of evils; and argued that if this plan was adopted, it would be productive of like consequences in this country. He denounced the scheme as an insult to the talents of the age, and an outrage upon the Constitution. He adverted to its effects upon the Whig party. He saw in the contest, in the

rank of that party, upon it, a division distinctly marked. They were divided on the question whether there should be a Government Bank, or a corporate Bank, independent of the Government; whether there should be an issue of paper money by a Government Bank, or by an independent corporation. The large wing of the division was in favor of an independent corporation and issue of paper; and the smaller was in favor of a Government Bank and a Government issue of paper money. The larger maintain the Hamiltonian policy, &c. the other, and smaller wing, have gone far beyond that time to the time of Sir Robert Walpole, whose policy would be more dangerous and disastrous to the country than the Hamiltonian policy with all its evils and dangers. After Mr. B. concluded his remarks, the question of reference to a select committee of nine was taken, and decided in the affirmative without a count.

The Senate then adjourned till Monday next. The House, on the 13th was engaged all day with the debate on the Treasury note bill. Messrs. Joseph R. Ingersoll, Gilmer, C. J. Ingersoll, Barnard, Thompson of Mississippi, and Gordon of New York, took part in the debate. At half past seven the several amendments having been disposed of, the bill was got out of committee, and Mr. Fillmore moved the previous question on concurring with the amendments. The House then adjourned.

MOVEMENTS OF THE DEMOCRACY.

For The North Carolina Standard.
MEETING IN FRANKLIN.

A considerable number of the Democratic Republican citizens of the County of Franklin assembled at the Court House in Louisburg, on Tuesday the 14th day of December 1841, pursuant to a resolution adopted at the last April Superior Court. The meeting was organized by the appointment of Wm. P. Williams as Chairman and Robert G. Jeffreys as Secretary. The Chairman then stated the object of the meeting in a rapid, able, and appropriate manner, and in the course of his remarks suggested the propriety of holding a County Convention, as the best mode for effecting a thorough organization of the party, and for ascertaining the sense and securing the hearty cooperation of the whole county. Whereupon the following resolutions were adopted without a dissenting voice.

Resolved, That we respectfully recommend to our republican fellow-citizens of this County to hold a Convention in Louisburg, on Tuesday the 15th day of March, 1842, for the purpose of nominating suitable Candidates to represent us in the next General Assembly of this State, and to take into consideration such other matter as may be thought advisable.

Resolved, That we earnestly recommend to the democracy to assembled in their respective Captains' districts at an early day and appoint five delegates to attend said Convention.

On motion it was Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the North Carolina Standard. On motion, the meeting adjourned.

WM. P. WILLIAMS, Chairman.
ROBERT G. JEFFREYS, Sec'y.

For the North Carolina Standard.
MEETING IN GREENE.

Pursuant to previous notice a large number of the democratic republican party met in Snow Hill, on the 4th January. On motion, Col. Wm. A. Darden was called to the Chair, and Edwin G. Speight and Abner Speight were appointed Secretaries.

The following preamble and resolutions were introduced and unanimously adopted:

Whereas, in order to perpetuate our liberties, it is important that we assemble ourselves together in primary assemblies, and adopt such measures as we may deem necessary to secure the same; and whereas, a crisis has arrived in our political history which demands of every friend of equal rights to prepare himself for the coming contest, we, a portion of the democratic citizens of the county of Greene, assembled at the court house in Snow Hill, have resolved

1st. That the now dominant party have failed in the fulfillment of every promise made by them to secure the election of their candidate to the presidency; that instead of rejecting they have seized the spoils of office as the reward of reckless operations, and proved equally faithless in all their promises of retrenchment and reform.

2d. That we congratulate the democracy throughout the land on the recent triumph in various quarters of the union, and we view it as an indication of the speedy expulsion of the dominant party from power.

3d. That we approve of the proposed Convention to be held in Raleigh on the 10th of January, and that the chairman be requested to appoint delegates to represent us in said convention.

The following gentlemen were appointed under the 3d. resolution: Jno. Glasgow, Titus C. Westbrook, James Brown, Bryan Sanders, Wm. C. Henry, Wm. Dixon, Richard Harper, Jno. T. Prigden, Francis Harper, Thomas Hughes, Benjamin C. D. Eason and Wm. M. Albrighton. On motion the chairman and secretaries were added to the list.

On motion, the thanks of the meeting were tendered to the chairman and Secretaries for the faithful discharge of their duties.

On motion, resolved, that the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Raleigh Standard.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

WM. A. DARDEN, Chm'n.

EDWIN G. SPEIGHT,
ABNER SPEIGHT, Secretaries.

For the North Carolina Standard.
MEETING IN PERSON.

The Convention of delegates appointed by the several districts of this county to nominate candidates to represent the county in the next General Assembly of N. C. met in Roxboro' on Saturday the 8th January, 1842. Dr. J. G. Jones was called to the Chair, and Sidney Walton was appointed secretary.

On motion, resolved, that A. Jones, Ch. Taylor, E. D. Bolton and Dr. Jordan prepare suitable resolutions for the action of the Convention.

Resolved, That this Convention has met with no other object than that of adopting such measures as they deem necessary and proper to promote the interests of the Democratic party in the county.

Resolved, That we repulse the idea of dictation to any, as no act of ours can be obligatory on any voter in the county; but leaves all free to vote for whom they please; the object, being union and concert of action and nothing more.

Resolved, That the Convention proceed by ballot immediately to select suitable candidates—Whereupon it appeared that John W. Williams received the nomination for the Senate, and Dr. Clement H. Jordan and Charles Taylor for the Commons.

Resolved, That these resolutions be signed by the Chairman and Secretary and forwarded to the North Carolina Standard for publication.

JOHN G. JONES, Chairman.
SIDNEY WALTON, Secretary.

STATEMENT.

Showing the situation of the Bank of the State of North Carolina, semi-annually from November 1, 1840, to November 1, 1841, inclusive, as exhibited to the Stockholders at their late General Meeting, and by them ordered to be published:

Bills and Notes Discounted,	1840 Nov 21	1,936,297 87	Capital Stock,	1,400,000	
	1841 May 22	1,900,645 05	General Profit and Loss,		
	Nov 20	1,859,818 32		1840 Nov 21	225,665 15
Bills of Exchange,	1840 Nov 21	394,772 82		1841 May 22	232,784 78
	1841 May 22	390,141 17		Nov 20	244,116 65
	Nov 20	364,151 55	Contingent Fund,		
Real Estate,	1840 Nov 21	38,752 09		1840 Nov 21	9,717 18
	1841 May 22	40,094 07		1841 May 22	9,777 02
	Nov 20	40,094 07		Nov 20	141 61
Due from Banks,	1840 Nov 21	152,853 11	Treas. U. S. for P. O. Depart-	1840 Nov 21	9,226 55
	1841 May 22	203,138 33	ment and Pensions,	1841 May 22	4,042 91
	Nov 20	142,761 63		Nov 20	17,613 89
Notes of other Banks on h'd,	1840 Nov 21	68,039	Due to Banks,	1840 Nov 21	41,146 92
	1841 May 22	55,632		1841 May 22	90,236 94
	Nov 20	71,432		Nov 20	46,597 65
Specie,	1840 Nov 21	411,267 78	Public Treasurer of N. C.	1840 Nov 21	50,570 71
	1841 May 22	411,699 45		1841 May 22	6,639 17
	Nov 20	460,856 49		Nov 20	47,498 49
			Dividends unpaid,	1810 Nov 21	2,235 25
				1841 May 22	1,815 25
				Nov 20	1,389 25
			Notes in Circulation,	1840 Nov 21	995,768
				1841 May 22	1,001,296
				Nov 20	898,912
			Deposites,	1840 Nov 21	171,257 43
				1841 May 22	195,754 97
				Nov 20	179,708 89
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